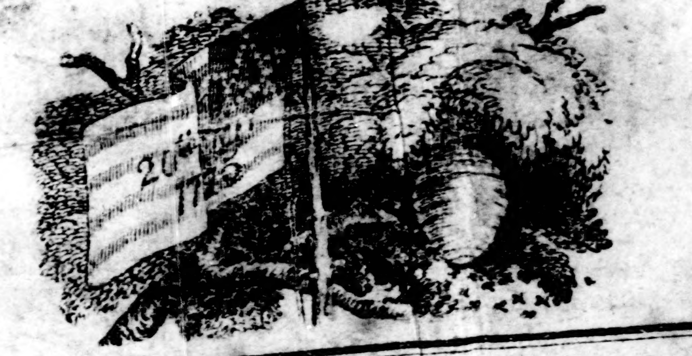
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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 3, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1844. } NUMBER 146.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other Judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in his account and collected as other accounts.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Concord, would now offer his services to the public as an

Ornamental, Sign, Flag & Mirror PAINTER.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above business and the specimens of work he has executed in this line, will be a sufficient recommendation. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. The public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

[illegible] he will take part of his work in produce [illegible] for family use, such as Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c.

JOHN W. RAINEY. 11mp

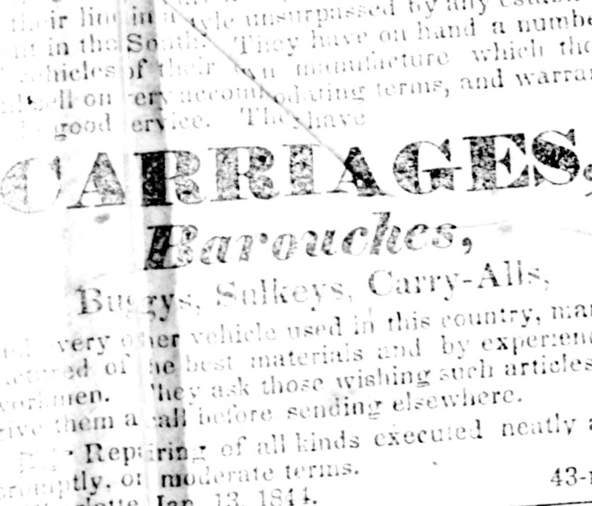
Concord, May 16, 1843.

Removal.

[illegible] has removed his Office to the one lately occupied by Dr. [illegible] (one door next door to Mr. William [illegible]) where he will be found at all times when not on professional business. He cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness for the *exceedingly* liberal patronage he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which *industry and attention* always obtains. He would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward between this and January Court and close their debts in Cash or notes. His necessities and a sense of duty urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this is but reasonable in itself and in accordance with general custom. Those that cannot Cash up, give your Note.—Those who will not comply, may expect to pay cost. [illegible] 1, 1843. 12mtf

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant for good service. They have

CARRIAGES,
Barouches,
Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-r.

Mountain Beef.



THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jourdan Council to furnish him regularly with the best beef Cattle his country affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily have to be made punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE. 25mr.

August 27, 1843.

CHARLOTTE
Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. J. M. Happoldt, office opposite Charlotte Hotel.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office at Carolina Inn.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs, 1st door north of the courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., next door to Leroy Springs; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, east wing Springs' corner.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlin.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Barbers.—Bonaparte, Charlotte Hotel; I. Adams, Mansion House.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.



Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel, and every exertion will be made to render it what a well-managed public house should be—a convenient retreat for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied.—Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as [illegible] Their friends and the travelling public [illegible] invited to call and test their accommodations.

[illegible] OFFICE:—The general Stage [illegible] Charlotte Hotel, where seats in [illegible] Charlotte can be procured [illegible] where stage passengers shall [illegible] attention.

[illegible] shall find at the Charlotte Hotel every accommodation—secure dry lots and grain cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37f

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to be without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the [illegible] on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints*, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints*, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-billious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co. Ala.]

Washington Co. Ala., March 8, 1843.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I had TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and administered your Pills freely, and I did not loose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,
JESSE JORDAN.

Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER.

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, considering them generally a mere catch-penny and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not without much persuasion on the part of your travelling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be. I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, could have sold double the quantity.

Your Pills have been of great benefit in this section, [illegible] having derived great benefit from their use. I have been troubled for the last [illegible] with Dyspepsia, and an affection of the [illegible] Pills, and have had the advice of Physicians, all of which afforded me but momentary relief, but, sir, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co. Ten.]

Gibson Co, Ten., December 10, 1842.

TO DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and must acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire cure. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever, the treatment of Billious Fever. Nausea, General Debility and nervous weakness

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale in

Charlotte,	by B. Oates.
Concord,	W. Barringer & Co.
Salisbury,	C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton,	John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C.	Dr. C. Rabe.

Sept. 1843. 28-

Job-Printing neatly and quickly Executed at this Office.

Political.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the *Senate*, on the 17th instant, the bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending 1st June, 1844, for the support and protection of American seamen, was finally passed. After the transaction of other business of no great general interests, the Senate went into Executive Session, made several confirmations of minor appointments, and rejected the nomination of Isaac Hill to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in the Navy Department.

"The first business taken up by the *House*, on the same day (says the Globe) was the resolution of Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to continue in employment the snag boats on the Mississippi, on the passage of which Mr. C. Johnson had moved a reconsideration. Mr. Weller, who had the floor, after a short address in which he deprecated the wide range the discussion had taken, in some instances wandering far from the question before the House, and which he made a brief reply to some statements of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question; which, being sustained by the House, the main question was taken, resulting in the yeas 95, nays 77. The question then recurring on the resolution, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. C. Smith, Stewart, Weller, Thomas Smith, Vinton, Hardin, and Barnard took part, when Mr. Cave Johnston got the floor, and moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of making the appropriation contemplated in the resolution, instead of directing them imperatively to bring in a bill for that purpose.—Under the operation of the previous question, this amendment was agreed to; and the resolution, thus amended, adopted. Mr. Pratt presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure the passage of the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall. The House then adjourned.

The *Senate* was mainly occupied, on the 18th instant, in discussing Mr. McDuffie's bill to restore the Compromise Act. The Committee of Finance recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill, on the ground that it was a bill to raise revenue, and such a one, in the meaning of the Constitution, as the Senate had no right to originate.

In the *House*, on the same day, the morning hour was taken up with the decision of the report of the Select Committee on the Rules. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, concluded his speech in favor of retaining the 21st rule; and Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, followed in opposition to it, and contended for the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. H. was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour before concluding his remarks. After the adoption of a few resolutions of inquiry and the appropriate disposition of a number of executive documents which were lying on the Speaker's table, Mr. Weller moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the resolution for the reference of the President's message.—This motion being adopted, Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, addressed the committee up to the expiration of his hour; after which the committee rose.—Mr. Cave Johnson then submitted a motion to take the subject out of committee on Saturday next at 2 o'clock; which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on the 19th instant, the resolution reported from the Finance Committee for the indefinite postponement of Mr. McDuffie's bill to reduce the Tariff, again came up. That gentleman, says the Globe, led off in the discussion of this great question in a most elevated, comprehensive, and eloquent speech. It is said to have been worthy of its great powers. Although his bodily strength is greatly impaired by ill health, his mental energy remains in all its vigor. When his speech is furnished in a finished form we shall spread it before our readers. In the mean time we give the following extracts, not having room this week for more:

"Mr. McDuffie rose and addressed the Senate for nearly three hours, in a strain of eloquence and force of argument which it is impossible to do justice to in any synopsis that can be given this evening. His remarks will be written out at large for publication without delay; meantime, the following is given as a brief outline of the subject touched upon. He commenced by saying that if one of the illustrious patriots who framed the Constitution under which the Senate was now deliberating, had presented himself, when the debate of yesterday was progressing, he would have been struck with utter astonishment to find the constitutional provision, however inadequate to its purpose, which was designed to protect the people of the United States from the unjust and oppressive taxation, brought up as a bar against saving an indignant people from the most monstrous, unequal, and unjust system of legislative history. In their great anxiety to save the people of the United States from unnecessary and excessive burdens, those illustrious patriots who were brought up in the school of the Revolution, regarding taxation as the greatest of all political evils, very naturally interposed every possible obstacle which might secure their posterity from the evils under which they had themselves suffered. For this purpose they provided that no bill for raising revenue should originate in the Senate, and that all such bills should originate in the House of Representatives, which more immediately represented the people and their interests.

Now, he presumed the Senate of the United States did not at this day suppose that the illustrious framers of the Constitution meant to deal in mere idle words—that they meant to insert in the Constitution a clause without a practical meaning. He asked then, what was the rational meaning of that clause? What meaning could be given to that clause in the Constitution in limiting the Senate from originating bills that raise revenue, but that it was its design to prevent that body from raising revenue by an imposition of taxes. It was not that they wished to prevent them from putting money in the treasury; but to prevent them from taking money out of the pockets of the people. That was what the framers of the Constitution intended to guard against. To raise revenue was one thing; but to prevent it from being raised unconstitutionally from the people was another; and who would be hardy enough to dispute the right of the Senate to interfere with that object by originating this bill?

* * * * *

He reviewed Mr. Clay's recently published letter in which Mr. C. says the true policy of this country is to buy as little as possible from foreign countries and sell them as much as possible. This (Mr. McD. concluded) meant that this country was to import a little and export a great deal; but as the writer of the letter could not mean that the excess of exports was to be given away for nothing, it was to be inferred that we were to drain foreign countries of their gold and silver. What, he asked, would be the inevitable result? Why, that as gold and silver circulation became abundant here, prices would advance rapidly; and as they became proportionately depressed. When our agricultural products (our staple exports) went to the foreign markets, they would have to encounter scarcity of gold and silver circulation, and consequent low prices.—Every thing would be doubled for the advantage of one of the community, and for the other, everything would be ruinous—the rich made richer, and the poor poorer. But no such system could ever be practically carried out.

The natural markets for the productions of the South were in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c., just as much as the North and East were the natural markets for the domestic manufactures of New England.

It had not been more than twenty years since he had taken his seat in the other branch of Congress; and, during that whole period, while he remained a member of the House, he could conscientiously say that he had never contemplated that Government but with the most indescribable feelings; for, as God was his judge, he could solemnly declare, that in all that period—nearly a quarter of a century—he had never known the government to act towards South Carolina in any other way than with the most iniquitous oppression, day and night. He had looked and hoped for a day of redemption—not that he expected any benefits for that State from the operations of this Government. All that he had struggled to obtain was that it would leave them alone to enjoy, in peace and quietness, the productions of their own industry. He had never felt any interest whatever in any other question than this great question of the tariff, which involved the interests of the whole country. He would surrender all he had endeavored to maintain, if his constituents could be restored to their long-lost prosperity. This miserable struggle for power—the struggle [illegible] which was keeping the whole country in agitation and absorbing every other [illegible] national policy, he had looked upon in all its bearings with loathing and contempt, compared with this great question.

When the compromise act was passed, he was disposed to say, in the language of the Psalmist, 'Lord, let thy servant now depart in peace.' He was satisfied, and retired from the councils of this nation, disgusted with all he had seen. He retired with the hope of spending the rest of his days in peace; but he had consented to come here again, for no other purpose than to have some participation in this question: and the moment just legislation upon it should be refused, he would shake the dust from his feet and leave this capitol forever. What might be the final result of this discussion he would not pretend to say; but he would admonish gentlemen that they all had as much interest in the settlement of this question as he had. Things might change, and the day might come, when they (the gentlemen) would lose their control in this chamber. The spirit of the West had been accused, and he undertook to predict that, within five years from this time, the States of the West, almost exclusively agricultural, would be as united on this question as the States of the South. He knew little about the productions of the West; but he undertook to say, that those who brought live stock to market from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, found their best market in the South. The amount of capital labor, and agricultural production, in these Western States, is ten, if not twenty times as much as the productions of the manufactures of the West. The amount of tobacco and cotton produced by the State of Tennessee gives that, too, a very large interest in the exports of this country; and he could tell gentlemen that the people of the West had not their eyes open. They knew what was their natural market, and that all the demand for their stock was from the South. He believed the State of South Carolina alone consumed, of the stock of the West, at least to the value of one million a year.

He undertook to say that, if this tariff was reduced from forty to twenty per cent., South Carolina would purchase twice the quantity of the live stock that they now did; and that, too, perhaps at fifty per cent. advance on the price they now pay. This reduction of the tariff would enable South Carolina to import merchandise cheap, and pay the people of the West for the live stock in goods twenty per cent. cheaper than they now get them from the North and East. When, under this tariff, they are now paid by the South in money, they have to purchase their goods at the East at 20 per cent. more than they ought to pay, while at the same time they have been compelled to sell their stock at 20 per cent. less than they might under a reduced tariff. He admonished those who represented the manufacturing interests, that they stood upon a sandy foundation. Their system was a gigantic monster, it was a monster in legislation; it was a monster of injustice; and it was only necessary to unveil this ungodly idolatry, and the hideousness of its features would cause every one to shrink from it with horror and disgust. He had attempted to perform this office. He had humbly attempted to tear off the [illegible]. He had done his duty, and the rest he left to God."

After Mr. McDuffie had concluded, Mr. Evans intimated his intention to reply. The Senate then, after some time spent in Executive session, adjourned.

In the *House*, on the same day, the report of the Committee on Rules was taken up, and Mr. Hudson concluded his remarks in opposition to the 21st rule. Judge *Saunders* followed Mr. Hudson, and

spoke the remainder of the morning hour in favor of retaining the rule. We find the following sketch of the remarks of Judge Saunders in the Globe of the 19th instant:

"Judge SAUNDERS took the floor, and after some preliminary remarks, went on to say, that he should proceed at once to reply to the objections that had been urged to the 21st rule. We have (said he) repeatedly asked those gentlemen who are opposed to the 21st rule, what it was they meant by the sacred right of petition, when they talked of its being violated? Where did it commence, and where did it end? If they said that the people had the right to petition when and where they pleased, and on any subject, for the redress of grievances, whether real or imaginary, then he would say that there was no necessity for their travelling up to Magna Charta to support that position, for no one questioned it. He would go one step farther than some of these gentlemen had done. He admitted that the people not only had the right to petition, but the right to an unqualified answer from this House. Even on this admission, he was perpared to sustain the 21st rule. What was the language of the Constitution, on which gentlemen relied in their opposition to the 21st rule? It was, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Now, the rule passed by Congress, called the one hour rule, which limited the speeches of members to one hour's time, was an abridgement of the freedom of speech. But the advocates of that rule contended that there was an existing abuse impeding the transaction of the business of the House, which required correction, and the rule was passed for that purpose. The rule establishing the previous question was not only an abridgement of the freedom of speech, but a total suppression of it, as it cut off debate; but that was justified by the argument that this rule was necessary for facilitating the business of the House.

Congress (said the Constitution) should not have power to abridge the freedom of the press; and yet laws were made on that subject, with which the House was familiar. But it was said this rule violated the right of petition, because it did not allow petitioners to be heard here, and their petitions to be deliberated upon. In this there was a great error. A colleague of his had said the House could not know whether the petitions prayed for a constitutional or an unconstitutional act, or indeed for any improper act, unless the petition were heard; and a gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Duncan] had said that the inhabitants of this District could not petition for the abolition of slavery in this District, unless this rule was repealed. In all this there was great fallacy. The House knew what the rule was. It was that the petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories, of the United States in which it now exists, shall not be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever. That was the rule which the Speaker, as the presiding officer of this House, was required to enforce, and he could not enforce that rule until the agent of the petitioners had announced the purport of the petition which he rose to present. The House was then informed of the purport of such petitions, and the petitioners were then shown by the rule, that the House had considered the subject and given its judgment. Here then the facts were ascertained, the prayer was heard, and it was then met by the Speaker, as the presiding officer, who interposed this rule as the judgment of the House thereon. He illustrated this point in various ways, and then came to the question whether this rule was right and proper. He understood the gentleman from New York [Mr. Beardsley] to say, the other day, that the petition asking the House to interfere with slavery in the States, was to ask Congress to do that which it could not do; and that he would not receive such petition. Why? Because it asked for an unconstitutional thing. But the same gentleman said, when a petition asked Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia that was a different question, and it became a matter of expediency whether the petition should be received and acted upon. Now, he intended to meet the gentleman from New York on that proposition. Who was to decide on the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the subject prayed for? It must be done by a majority of the members of this House. Now he (Mr. S) asserted that Congress possessed no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Congress could not expend the public money for such a purpose. The right of the owners of slaves to that species of property was admitted to be as conclusive as the right to any other property. The right to this property was recognized in Maryland in 1715—Maryland being then a colony. He showed what were the laws on this subject in eleven slaveholding States, and replied to some remarks made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hudson] on this branch of the subject; and he proceeded to say that the Constitution expressly provided that Congress should not take private property unless it were for public uses, then only on making compensation to the owners of the property. The gentleman from New York admitted that slaves were private property; he said, likewise, that Congress might emancipate the slaves; but he did not say whether Congress should make compensation for those slaves. He dodged that question. But he (Mr S.) contended that Congress could not take the public money for any such purposes. The eighth section of the 1st article of the Constitution contained an enumeration of the powers of Congress: but no gentleman could tell him that it contained any such powers.

The honorable gentleman went into a long argument to prove the position he assumed; in the course of which, he took occasion to show what had been done by Congress heretofore in relation to this class of petitioners, and how the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] had voted thereon.—He read various resolutions of the House adopted in the years 1836 and 1838.

How stood the question in 1838? Then they had the famous resolution declaring that Congress had no power to interfere with slaves in the States, and that such interference would be a breach of public faith.

Mr. Beardsley said the gentleman has misapprehended him upon this question. He had not said that all he desired was that these petitions should be received and laid upon the table. He had added a qualification that, if the House was ready to act upon them, as he himself had always been in such case, he cared not whether they were laid upon the table or not, the reception was sufficient to meet the requirements of the Constitution. He had added that, in his opinion, the expedient and proper course was to send them to the committee most favorable to the prayer of the petition, to the end that they might see what such committee would advise the country to do under the circumstances.

Mr. *Saunders* said he understood the gentleman now to say that he had made up his mind that slavery ought to be abolished.

Mr. *Beardsey* said he had so declared, perhaps a hundred times.

Mr. *Saunders* said he was glad to fine that he was not misrepresenting the gentleman. All that the gentleman desired was that the petitions should be received and laid upon the table; he did not desire that they should be considered. Why? Because his mind was made up upon the subject. To what? Not to abolish slavery. He admitted, that if the majority there thougth that they ought to abolish slavery, they ought to receive and consider the petitions; but it was because the majority were not in favor of the abolition of slavery that the 21st rule ought to be established. When the petition was laid upon the table, it was an answer, and showed that the prayer of the petition was refused. Suppose a petition were presenten to that House asking to apply the torch of destruction to the capitol, ought such a potition to be received? No; because it was asking us to commit a felony. And did not these petitions ask the destruction of the temple of liberty itself? Where was the difference, therefore, between receiving such a petttion us he had alluden to, and receiving abolition petitions, which pray for a thing which all admit ought not to be done? The 21st rule, so far from being wrong, was, in fact, perfectly right in itself. It was the judgment of the House upon the subject; and so far from being productive of injury, it had been productive of good; why? Because it had kept off that continual clamor which would otherwise have prevailed, about the abolition of slavery. He must be permitted to say to the gentleman from New York, in good feeling, that he was deceiving himself by supposing that the discussion which was going on there produced no mischief elsewhere. Yes, the very proclamation which the gentleman from Massachusetts had made, that he had triumphed upon this question, was already producing mischief elsewhere. As soon as the colored population were led to beleive that they would receive especial encouragement and protection from the Congress of the United States, they would be ready for almost any act of insubordination.

ADDRESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE U. STATES.

By the Committee appointed by a General Meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and county of New York, assembled on the 14th of September, 1843, in the Park, to hear the Report of their Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

Fellow-Citizens! It has been said that "Party is the madness of the many for the benefit of the few." Party organization is unknown to the Constitution, and cannot be justified but as a means of producing harmonious concert among those who entertain the same political opinions, in support of their common principles and interests. In a Government like ours, founded upon, and to carry into effect the will of the People, we should consult and reason with each other, and when the will of the majority is ascertained it becomes the minority to acquiesce. It is the tendency of power to run into abuses, and hence it is incumbent on the People to be vigilant in detecting, and resolute in resisting them. To us, the great body of the People, it matters not who administers the government, provided it be administered in the spirit and purpose of the Constitution. We pay our taxes and contribute our means for the support of Government, that we may be protected in our persons and property. Our Government is a trust created for our use, and that it may be administered for our benefit the Constitution reserves to the People the choice of those to whom the Administration is given. If we preserve our control over that choice we are freemen—if we surrender it, we are slaves.

The distinction between the people and their public servants is this. We support the Government—they are supported by it? we pay the taxes, they receive what we pay: our money goes out of our pockets into theirs: we are the many, they are the few. It is our interest—can we safely surrender our control over the choice of those who make our laws and administer our Government into the hands of a minority? Will not the inevitable consequence of doing so be to beget combinations dangerous to our liberty among those who make politics a trade and who live on the public offices? Is it not obvious that such combinations will become a despotism more intolerant, more corrupt, and more absolute than the monarchies of Europe? And if this be so, would we not be recreant to every sentiment of patriotism and of public virtue, if we thus betray the trust reposed in us by our republican ancestors?

We have said that when the will of the majority is fairly ascertained, it becomes the duty of the minority to acquiesce. We now proceed to show that the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention in this State, and the manner in which the proposed Baltimore Convention is to be organized, are in violation of this principle, and cannot be acquiesced in without surrendering our rights as freemen, and sanctioning a precedent fatal to public liberty.

There are 26 States—a majority of which is 14. The whole number of electoral votes is 275: the majority is 138.

Of the 29 States, 7, to wit, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee, Massachusetts, and Kentucky, give 129 votes, and the majorities of electors in these seven States added together, make but 75. The principle adopted by the Syracuse Convention, that the delegates shall be elected in a State Convention, and vote per capita, gives to these 76 votes the power to control the other 200. That is, 7 States control 26, and 75 delegates to the Baltimore Convention control the choice of the candidate to be nominated by 275!

That this may be made more manifest, we submit an analysis, showing the effect of the principle.—The following States are entitled to—

		Eelectors.	A majority is	The minority is
New York	to	36	19	17
Pennsylvania	"	26	14	12
Virginia	"	17	9	8
Ohio	"	23	12	11
Tennessee	"	13	7	6
Massachusetts	"	12	7	6
Kentucky	"	12	7	5
Making,		139	75	64

It is thus apparent that the principle of the organization of the Baltimore Convention is, that 19 votes in New York are to be counted as 36; 14 in Pennsylvania, as 26; 9 in Virginia, as 17; and that the 75 votes in the seven States controlling the nomination, are enabled thus to control it, because the sixtyfour minority votes are to be given in favor of the candidate selected by the 75. To say that it will rarely, if ever happen, that the districts in these seven States will be so divided as to make the case here presented, does not meet the issue, because the principle remains the same, whether the rights, interests and preferences thus to be trodden under foot, be of one or of sixty-four districts.

The reason assigned by the Syracuse Convention is no less objectionable than the principle itself. It is that this concentration of the power of the LARGER States *is indispensable to secure their* ASCENDENCY *in the Democratic party.* For, says one of their resolutions:

"It is important to the Democracy of the Union that the Democracy of each State should be kept in the ascendant, and in union and harmony in itself, *and it is perhaps undeniable that no party can be long permanent and paramount in the Union, unless it has the support of some or all of the larger States.*"

Against the principle here asserted, we enter our most solemn protest. The effect of it will be to get a system of corrupt political bargaining among the party leaders in the larger States, and to establish in each of these larger States a secret political junto, charged with the distribution of the honors and emoluments of office, controlling the selection of candidates and dictating the measures of government. The minority of the party, however much they may disapprove, must throw their weight and influence in favor of men and measures adopted and put forth by their party leaders, or unite with their political opponents to resist them. The effect therefore of yielding our support to this principle, will be to encourage these party leaders to select their candidates and adopt these measures in reference to their own selfish purposes of individual aggrandizement, regardless of the interests of the great body of the people, or of the principles of the party. Such a party organization is dangerous to public liberty, and it is the duty of every man, whatever may have been his previous party associations, to unite with us in resisting it.

It was urged in the Syracuse Convention that the practice is to elect the electors by general ticket, and they say that they believe it would violate the creed, and change the practice of the Democratic party to choose delegates by districts, while the electors are chosen by general ticket. We do not feel ourselves called upon now to discuss the question, whether the choice of electors by districts is most in accordance with Democratic usage and principles. The choice of electors to carry into effect the will of the democratic party after that will has been fairly and properly ascertained and expressed is a disposition entirely distinct from the choice of delegates to a convention, whose duty it is to consult, and after a due consultation to select a candidate to be voted for. The selection of the candidate makes the issue between us and our political opponents, and we may fully admit that when that selection is fairly and properly made, it becomes our duty to sustain the selection thus made, and that it is a question for the Democratic party in each State to determine for themselves in what manner they can best aid the Democratic cause in such issue. For a very diffeacnt question is presented in a Democratic Convention. The question there is between persons of the same political faith and principles, met together for the purpose of consulting upon whom it is their duty to unite as a means of consolidating their strength; and we need not go further than the analysis of the seven States given above, to illustrate the injustice, the fatal injustice, of adopting the principle asserted by the Syracuse Convention, for we candidly believe that Mr. Van Buren, (the candidate recommended by that convention, and who, if its principle prevails, will no doubt be nominated at Baltimore,) will not obtain a single electoral vote in the seven States, thus making the nomination.—In 1840 he was sustained by all the influence of the power and patronage of the Government, and yet these seven States, with the exception of Virginia, now giving a majority of the electoral vote, all voted against him. Who can name an elector, opposed to him in 1840, who will vote for him now? And who, that is not blinded by the most fatal party delusion, in the face of these facts and the radical and conclusive objections to the organization of the Baltimore Convention, can beleive that he can be elected? It is preposterous—impossible. This brings us to consider what we should do in this great emergency. Shall we patiently acquiesce, and go into a hopeless contest forced upon us by intriguing and interested persons, who see no prospect of being restored to office but in the re-election of a candidate whom the people have rejected, and by doing so, abandon our principles, or shall we rally in their support as freemen?

For ourselves, we are resolved. We desire to act in harmony with, and to preserve the integrity of, the Democratic party. We wish to secure the triumph of our principles, by selecting a candidate nominated in such a manner as to unite and arouse *its energies in his support.* We cannot concur in *any nomination to be made by the Baltimore Convention, because we cannot acquiesce in the principle on which it is to be organized.* Charged, as we have been, by the Republican voters of the city and county of New York, with recommending measures for the preservation of their free and unbiassed right of suffrage, we have deemed it expedient to ascertain, as far as practicable, the public sentiment of the party as to the best and surest means of preserving harmony and of securing the success of our candidate, and as the only hope of accomplishing these desirable ends, after due deliberation and consultation, we propose that the voters in each Congressional district in the United States shall, at such time and place as they may deem fit, elect one delegate to a convention to be holden in the city of Philadelphia, in the State House, where our fathers declared our independence, to nominate on the 4th day of July next, (the anniversary of that day on which we became a free people,) a candidate to be supported by the democratic party. The delegates thus chosen in each State to choose two others for such State and all of them, when in Convention, to vote per capita. That the candidate of the party, if thus nominated, will be elected, is as certain that the candidate nominated by the Baltimore Convenvention will be defeated. On the one hand is union harmony, and success, because the nomination would be a fair expression of the party; on the other is disunion, discord, and defeat, because the nomination will be in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

We have seen that the proposed organization of the Baltimore Convention is urged, as a means of preserving the controlling influence of the large States. Now it might be well objected, that none of the States but those in which the democratic candidate will receive a majority, admit into the Convention, delegates from other States, which cannot send a single democratic electoral vote into the electoral college, and why do they do so? Is it not because they desire to give to each part of the democratic family, that influence in the selection of a candidate, which was contemplated by the Constitution—which gave to N. York 36 votes, not because N. York was a State, but because New York as a State, contains a population, which, as compared with the population of the other States, entitles that population to 36 votes. The 36 votes are given to the people of the State and not to the State. Indeed, when the State, comes to vote as a State, the 34 representatives in Congress, give but one vote in 36, thus negativing the principle asserted by the Syracuse Convention, which would enable the vote of 7 States to control the votes of the other nineteen States, in violation of the principle asserted in the Constitution.

But it is not only as advocates of the rights of the people of this and the other States that we protest against the proceedings of the Syracuse Convention, and the manner in which the Baltimore Convention is to be organized. We who wish to [illegible] faith with the whole democratic family—who wish to give effect to the will of the people, protest in our own behalf, and in the name of public liberty, against proceedings which are an utter abandonment of our principles; which enable a minority to control the majority—and we protest the more earnestly, because our political opponents, taking advantage of our dissensions, have constituted their convention by a distinct representation, on the democratic basis.—Names are things, and when we remember how often the federal party have changed their name, and that but for the act of God, their change of name and Mr. Van Buren's want of popularity, would have enabled them to impose upon us a National Bank, with other measures most prejudicial to our interests, we are admonished of the necessity of adhering to our principles and preserving the democratic platform, not only for this, but for every other contest, with our political opponents. We would urge an immediate and energetic organization. The time has come, when the people must act together and for themselves—to do this they must organize—let no one put off until to morrow, what should be done to day. Meet together—organize committees—select your delegates to the democratic convention, and, as you value public liberty, exert yourselves in support of the candidate whom they may nominate.

We have said that our political opponents, taking advantage of our dissensions, have constituted their convention by districts, on the Democratic basis; it is proper that we should add that, as a party, their proceedings, and especially the measures adopted during the extra session of the late Congress, as the test questions of their party, are liable to the objections we urge against the proceedings of the Syracus Convention. It is well known that those measures were discussed and adopted in caucus, and that members of Congress, elected by and responsible to the people; sworn to preserve and protect the Constitution; bound to discharge their duty so as best to promote the welfare of their constituents, have surrendered their judgment and their votes at the dictation of an irresponsible body, sitting in conclave who hide their proceedings from the public eye, because their deeds being evil, they dare not perform them in open day. It is the duty of the people to rescue the Government from such a despotism; and we call upon you to rally with us in sending delegates to Philadelphia, there to declare our independence of King Caucus upon the spot, and on the anniversary of the day on which our ancestors declared their independence of King George. Let it not be said that this is a proposition to divide the party. The party is already divided; and they are so divided because a few unworthy men seek to rule or ruin us, and because in their attempt to do this, they have abused our confidence and deserted our principles. So far from intending to divide the party, we propose this measure as the only means of producing union and concert.

If the advocates of the Baltimore Convention desire the election of a Democratic candidate, let them abandon their caucus dictation and unite with us in giving a fair and unbiassed expression to the will of the party; but if they are resolved to rule or ruin, if they prefer defeat with the candidate nominated by a Convention, organized upon a principle which enables a corrupt combination of a few intriguing politicians to control and defeat the will and the preferences of the party, to success with a candidate nominated by a Convention organized upon a principle which gives full effect to the will and secures the preference of the people, upon them and not upon us be the responsibility. They may, by the desertion of our principles and dividing our party, defeat us now; they may place power in the hands of our political opponents; they may thus, for a time, rule us; but ruin us they cannot. Truth and public virtue are eternal; and it is for us fellow citizens, the tax-paying people, to rally upon the principles of the Constitution, and thus to preserve and perpetuate the free institutions of our country.

COMMITTEE.

Abm. D. Wilson,	Charles A. Clinton,
George E. Baldwin,	J. L. H. McCrackan,
Edmund S. Derry,	John Murphy,
Medad Platt,	William Francis,
Stephen Hasbrouck,	Samuel R. MacNeven,
Robert Berney,	F. T. Ferris,
J. F. Hutton,	Abm. T. Hillyer,
Joseph Le Count,	Eccles Gillender,
Samuel A. Lawrence,	Henry Arcularius, sen.
Charles Stuart,	Emanuel B. Hart,
Thomas S. Gibbes,	George Dixey.

Five Negroes

FOR SALE.

I INTEND to sell at public auction in front of the Court House door in the town of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 27th of February, 1844; (it being Tuesday of our Superior Court,) FIVE LIKELY NEGROES belonging to the estate of M. T. C. Kennedy, dec'd. viz.,

SAM, 50 or 60 years old, a good Farmer;
MILTON, 24, " " a good carriage driver and wagoner;
CHARLES, 16, " " a good field hand:
LUCINDA, 22, " " a first rate cook and house servant;
CAROLINE, 14, " " a field hand.

Terms, nine months credit, with interest from date, note and approved security.

MARY KENNEDY, Executrix.

January 30, 1844. 46:::ts.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD,

DENTIST

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at the Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge.

February 1, 1844. 46:::F.

SOLD OUT!

Percy Springs

ANNOUNCES to his customers and friends, that he has sold out his stock of goods to Charles E. Moss & Co., and has retired from business. He tenders his sincere thanks to a generous public for the very liberal patronage received at their hands while merchandizing, and would respectfully recommend his former friends and customers to call on his successors, C. E. M. & Co., who he feels sure will accomodate them with as good bargains as can be had in this country.

L. S. would also state, that, having now retired from business, it is positively necessary to close up his books without delay. Those, therefore, who are indebted to him by book account, must call and settle immediately. It would be extremely painful to have to force collections; but those who do not settle in a short time will find their accounts in the possession of a collecting officer. This is the last notice that will be given on the subject.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina.

SATURDAY, EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

"The great popular party is already rallying almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the people to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious, and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Hon. C. Calhoun.*

Temperance.

Those members of the Mecklenburg Washington Temperance Society, who desire to see this Society revived, and all other citizens feeling an interest in the cause, are requested to assemble in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next, at the ringing of the bell.

SEVERAL WASHINGTONIANS.

Feb. 1, 1844.

REPUBLICANS OF UNION!

You are requested to assemble in public meeting, at Labatt's Cross Roads, on Tuesday of the next Superior Court, (it being the 13th day of February next,) to consult upon measures of organization for the approaching political contest. Every Democratic Republican in the County is respectfully invited to attend.

ROBT. LEMONDS, JEREMIAH CRETON, JR.,
THO. C. WILSON, JOHN STEWART,
WM. F. STEELE, JAMES G. BLAIR,
JAMES A. DUNN, ELI MCCORKLE.

Jan. 27, 1844.

☞ We observe in the last Fayetteville *Observer*, a communication from Davidson College, pretending to describe the democratic Convention held there on the 8th ult., and ridiculing its proceedings. The character of the communication is too contemptible to receive serious notice. It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; and if any responsible man will endorse its statements, we stand ready to prove the author a liar in at least four of his principal charges. We dare the dastardly slanderer to throw off his disguise.

MR. CALHOUN.

It is now certain that this distinguished and virtuous statesman has written a letter, expressing his determination not to permit his name to go before the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for President. We have not seen the letter, but we understand it has appeared in the Charleston Courier. We suspend all comments, until we can see the views of the writer. It is an important move.

THE ADDRESS.

To the democratic Party of the Union, from the New York Democracy, will be found in our columns to day. We ask for it an attentive perusal. Some of the signers to this address are among the staunchest and most consistent democrats in the Union, and their views are entitled to consideration from our party.

We disagree with the address, that Mr. Van Buren is doomed to inevitable defeat, if nominated at Baltimore. If he comes out as he should do, and did in 1840, and plants himself upon the great principles of democratic liberty, he can easily be elected, in despite of all the powers of Federalism.

Retrenchment.—It will be seen by the following, that the excellent Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Gen. *McKay* of this State, has set about retrenching the expenditures of the Government. We knew he would do credit to himself and great service to the country in his present situation. He is a *working*, not a talking member.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1844.

Mr. MCKAY, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy, Fortification, and Pension Bills this morning. The appropriations in the

Navy bill amount to about	$5,570,000
Fortification bill	500,000
Pension bill	917,000
	$6,987,000

These, with the appropriation bills heretofore introduced, will make the appropriations reported by the Committee for the service of the year, something below fifteen millions of dollars.

Spectator of Jan. 10.

The Hon. *Alexander Porter*, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, died recently at his residence in that State. He possessed talents of a high order, and in all the relations of life was very highly esteemed. It may be that a democratic Senator will be returned in place of Judge Porter, who was a Whig.

The nominations of the Hon. JAMES M. PORTER, as Secretary of War, and the Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER, to the Supreme Court Bench, in place of the late Judge Thompson, were still hanging up in the Senate at our latest dates from Washington. The impression is, that neither will be confirmed.

Mr. WISE has been nominated as Minister to Brazil, in place of Mr. Proffit, rejected by the Senate. Surely Mr. Wise will not accept this petty office. The Globe says Mr. W. will warmly support Mr. Van Buren against C[illegible]

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

It must be painful to every lover of true democratic principles, to witness the the course of certain men in Congress, who profess to be democrats. If professions of devotion to principle were to be used as a mere passport to office for a particular *man* and his adherents, the course of the members of Congress alluded to might be a prudent one. But when we, as a party, profess to believe, and do believe, that a strict adherence to the long-cherished doctrines of the fathers of the church democratic, depends the existence of our republican institutions, the course of these men can be viewed in no other light than that of the basest apostacy. We allude to the votes of Messrs. *Beardsley, Davis*, and other professed democrats from New York, and to some of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania democrats, to uphold the crusade of the abolitionists against the rights and peace of the South, and against any revision of the odious whig tariff. There is no excuse for the course of these apostates. They were elected as democrats, pledged to a strict construction of the Constitution, and, by consequence, opposed to abolition and a protective tariff.

But it seems that the movements of these members of Congress have not been taken unadvisedly. There is grounds to fear that they were prompted by the counsels of the ruling men of our party at the north. Listen to what is said on the subject by the *Albany Argus*, the grand organ of the Van Buren party in New York:

NEW YORK MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The course of the Democratic members of Congress from New York, is evidently not to the taste of the Whig organ of this State. The anticipated repeal of the anti-reception rule by a Democratic House, gives pain and trembling to the prospects of Clay Whigery in this State. But a few days since, the Whigs were hoping, if that rule was continued under the present House, to wheedle the Abolitionists of the Northern States into the support of the Whig candidate; but if it is rescinded now, this will be impossible. The abolitionists will vote their own candidates, and thus doom Whigery to an inevitable defeat in the canvass of '44.

The Journal also says: "that the 21st rule, owes its creation and continuance to Van Burenism."—This is a gross mistake, or rather a wilful perversion. The last House, which passed Mr. Clay's two bank bills, and the distribution law, was Whig to the core—nearly two to one; and yet that House adhered to the anti-petition rule, now so lustily condemned by the Evening Journal.

Neither is the course of the Democratic members on the subject of the tariff at all to the taste of the Whig organ. In a matter wherein they had been anticipating so much, it spikes their guns. Even General Dromgoole of Virginia, a revenue tariff man, voted against the various propositions for an indiscriminate tearing up of the present tariff. It is a matter that has to be approached in a wise and cautious spirit. It may need modification and revisal, and when this is shown, we doubt not that the Democratic members from New York will do what is right and necessary.

In the mean time, we would say, "be just and fear not." The members have a duty to perform to the North as well to the South.

The [illegible] for the public expressions in this State are most cordially [illegible] and the enlightened course of their Representatives on this question, will be sustained by their intelligent constituents. Here, it is well known that this infringement of the right of petition has added an increased power to Abolitionism, which it could not have attained, had not the sacred right of petition been, on account of this restriction, blended with the agitation of Abolition. We believe that the South will receive as much advantage as the North from the discontinuance of the anti-reception rule.

Albany Argus, Jan. 10.

Our Washington correspondent (whose letter has been delayed on the route,) sketches another of the interesting debates in the House of Representatives on the question of receiving the Abolition petition. Again Mr. Beardsley has presented this grave and interesting question in its true light, in a manner that cannot be too highly applauded. His speech was alike able, patriotic, and conciliatory.

Albany Argus, Jan. 12.

Read the above, democrats of the South, and see the kind of politicians you are called upon to consort with as brethren. You are called up to endorse *Samuel Beardsley, Richard D. Davis*, and their tariff abolition associates, because they *profess* to be democrats. But are they such? Are we to understand from the above, that the *Argus*, its leading men in Congress and in the State of N. York, have turned their backs upon the great principles of our party, and are now courting the support of the abolitionists and protectionists of the north?—Does Mr Van Buren sanction this shameful apostacy? We are told that if the present democratic House of Representatives repeals the 21st rule, and lets in the flood of abolition petitions, *the whigs will lose the abolition vote in New York*, and the northern States:—Then, of course Mr. Van Buren and his party must gain it! This is the plain english of the *Argus's* article. And how painful does it render the position of every true Democrat towards him.

Doubtless, some may say, do not write thus, you will injure the party, as Mr. Van Buren is likely to be our candidate for President. *He never will be our candidate*, if he sanctions the course of *Davis* and *Beardsley*, his prominent friends. We owe fealty to no party, but that which plants itself on the broad platform of the Constitution, and advocates and practices the pure principles of democratic liberty;—and the democratic party owe all its reverses and defeats to departures from the strict line of duty and principle. And unless Beardsley and Davis, and their coworkers in Congress are denounced by the party, we may as well give up the ensuing canvass in advance. This should be done at once, and by Mr Van Buren or his friends, for these apostates are of his supportes. With such men hanging on us, democracy in the South is prostrate. Some may follow *men* into the mazes of political error, but for one, *we never will*—nor will the virtuous and proscribed State Rights party of the South.

If Mr. Van Buren is to be our candidate, let him, as he did in 1840, come out like a man,—plant himself upon the broad plat-form of the Constitution and the true principles by which it is upheld, and he has nothing to fear from Federalism, Abolitionism, and Tariffism combined. Let him take an elevated stand, and then we can and will sustain him—but not otherwise.

Here are the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1840, touching the powers of Congress under the Constitution, the tariff and abolition.—Compare them with the doctrines now held by *Beardsley* and *Davis*, and other professed democrats in Congress, and endorsed by the *Albany Argus*:

1. *Resolved*, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

4. *Resolved*, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreing aggression.

7. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all the efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of that Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

"HARD MONEY."

From the following report of the Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, it will be seen that the coinage of the precious metals at the mother Mint and its branches, has increased enormously the past over any previous year. The entire coinage has amounted to near *twelve millions of dollars!* The reader may inquire—What is this great increase in the coinage attributable to? First: it is owing to the increased production of gold from the mines in the southern States; and secondly, to the increased demand for a "simple, solid, hard-money currency," such a currency as the framers of the Constitution intended us to have. The time for humbugery with worthless paper money has passed away. So long as incorporated companies could flood the country with their worthless paper, and have it passed off as *money*, there was no demand for coin, and the precious metals were either converted into articles of luxury, or exported in coin. But this state of things is changed. To pass their bills off as money, Banks must now have coin to redeem them with; and hence the great increase in the coinage at the mints. And we have no doubt that were a national Bank chartered, by which the rag-barons could again get control of the currency, the coinage at the Mints would immediately fall off millions a year. The question is, then—do the people prefer the paper-system, with all its fluctuations and periodical seasons of ruin, and distress, or do they prefer to see this system curbed, as at present, and the introduction of a proper amount of gold and silver coin into our currency to give it health and stability, and render the business of the country permanently prosperous? This is the question at issue between the whigs and the democrats.—But to the Report of Dr. PATTERSON:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES
Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of the Mint and its branches during the past year.

The coinage at the principal Mint in 1843, amount to $6,530,043 20; comprising $4,062,010 in gold; $2,413,750 in silver, and $24,283 20 in copper coins; and composed of 10,405,233 pieces.—The deposites of gold, within the year, amounted to $4,107,807, and those of silver to $2,357,830.

At the New Orleans Branch Mint the coinage amounted $4,568,000; comprising $3,177,000 in gold, and $1.391,000 in silver coins, and composed of 4,-030,239 pieces. The deposites for coinage amounted to $3,138,990 in gold, and to $1,384,320, in silver.

The Branch Mint at Dahlonega, received during the year deposites of gold to the value of $570,-080; and its coinage amounted to $582,782 50 composed of 98,452 half eagles and 36,209 quarter-eagles.

The Branch Mint at Charlotte received deposites of gold to the value of $272,064; and its coinage amounted to $287,005, composed of 44,352 half-eagles, and 26,096 quarter-eagles.

The whole coinage in the United States during the past year, amounts to within a small fraction of twelve millions of dollars, and exceeds by more than one half that of any former year.

Of this coinage more than eight millions is in gold; showing a greater proportion to silver than has heretofore been presented.

The Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega have each coined nearly double the amount which they have reached in any former year, and the New Orleans Mint nearly quadruple.

The production of the gold mines of the United States, as indicated by the amounts sent to the mints exceeds that of any former year.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,

(Signed) R. M PATTERSON,
Director of the Mint.

To the PRESIDENT
of the United States.

Good "News."—The Mississippi legislature have elected the Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT, a sterling democrat, a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th March next, in place of Mr. Henderson, the present Whig Senator. Gen. SPEIGHT was formerly a member of Congress from the Newbern District in this State, and is a gentleman of fine talents.

CONGRESS.

In our regular report, we have given the proceedings of Congress up to the 19th ult. By last night's mail we received news up to the 25th. The most important is, two reports from the Committee on Elections in the House—one declaring valid the elections by General ticket in Georgia and other States, and that members so elected are constitutionally entitled to their seats; and the other, in favor of the Hon. *Thomas W. Gilmer*, of Va., holding his seat, which was contested by Mr. Goggin. No doubt both these reports will be sustained by the House. In the Senate, on the 25th, a brisk debate sprung up on a bill granting a donation of public land, for clearing out the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and for connecting them by a Canal. Mr. HAYWOOD, (says the *Globe*,) spoke at some length, and with great ability, against the bill, and it was finally laid over to the next day. There has been a good deal of debate, both in the Senate and House, on the various propositions relative to Oregon Territory, but no definite action has taken place on either. The subject of abolition has also been on the tapis in both Houses, but seems not to make that progress in the Senate it does in the House. Mr. *Adams* presented a new set of resolutions from the Massachusetts legislature, calling for an amendment of the Constitution abolishing slave representation in Congress. He said these resolutions were introduced into the Massachusetts legislature by the leader of the democratic party in that State;—to which Gen. Saunders replied—"That, sir, gives me no pain"—meaning, we suppose, that he had lost all hope of the co-operation of the mass of the northern democracy with us on this question. We will bring up the proceedings in full in our next paper.

That venerable hero, Commodore STEWART, has been appointed acting Secretary of the Navy, *vice* Mr Henshaw, rejected by the Senate. We hope the President will give him the appointment permanently.

☞ The price of Cotton has advanced considerably the past week or two. It is now selling at from 8 to 10 cents in our principal Southern markets. This is encouraging to the planter.

Council of State.—Gov. MOREHEAD has summoned the Council of State to assemble on the 12th inst., to appoint members of the Board of Internal Improvement, and also a Judge of the Supreme Court in place of the lamented Gaston. It seems to be the public impression that Judge NASH will be appointed Supreme Court Judge.

Georgia.—Gen. DUNCAN L. CLINCH, the whig candidate, has been elected to Congress from Georgia, to fill the vacant seat of the late Col. Milton, by a majority of over 5,000 over his democratic opponent.

The Hon. *Wm. Sprague*, one of the Rhode Island Senators, has resigned his seat, in consequence of the recent murder of his brother. They, as partners, were carrying on an extensive cotton manufactory in Rhode Island, and the business now requires the attention of Senator Sprague.

of the times, this body will nominate Van Buren for President, and Col. Johnson for Vice President. The dies are already cast.

☞ The Clayites are chuckling at the hope of getting the support of Mr. Calhoun and his friends for their candidate. *Never!*—No NEVER! can they be guilty of such apostacy.

Look out for Robbers.—The store of H. Levy, Esq., was entered on Sunday night last, and robbed of goods amounting to 150 or $200. The robbers obtained an entrance breaking the glass from the fan light and forcing off the bar of iron placed across it. About six weeks since the store of Messrs. Jones & Hughson was entered in the same way, and a small amount of goods taken, and two weeks ago, the store of Capt. Anderson was entered by the means of false keys. Our citizens will do well to be on the alert; there is no doubt but similar tricks will be played upon others.

Camden Journal.

Foreign News.—The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on the 20th inst. bringing advices sixteen days later. The intelligence is neither interesting or important.

Ireland continued perfectly quiet; Mr. O'Connel was still at his mountain seat at Derrynane.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the year ending September 30, 1843.

From a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, we make the following abstract;

Statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the year ending 30th of September, 1843.

IMPORTS.

Value imported free of duty - - -	$40,480,961
Paying duty - - -	48,789,934
	$89,260,895

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandize, viz:	
Free of duty - - -	$5,205,341
Paying duty - - -	4,363,440
	9,568,781
Domestic produce, &c. - - - - - -	90'494,485
	$100,063,266

Another Mercer Acquittal.—The case of Amelia Norman, charged with stabbing, with intent to kill, her seducer Henry Ballard, in front of the Astor House, New York, a few months ago, was given to the jury on Friday evening, who after an absece of eight minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty."—There was no doubt about the facts of the case, but the story of the prisoner's wrongs and her despair, so vividly depicted by her counsel, led, as was generally expected, to her acquittal, on the ground, it is supposed, of temporary insanity.

When the viedict was rendered, the court-house for a long time rung with shouts and clappings of applause, which the court were not able to repress. The prisoner at the annunciation of the verdict, fainted with excess of feeling, but was restored, and was taken away by a number of respectable ladies, among them Mrs. Hopper, and Mrs. L. M. Child, the celebrated authoress, who have stood by her through the trial, and have undertaken to see after her future welfare. Mrs Child, it is said, is ready and willing, and anxious to take her to the bosom of her family and treat her as one of its members.

"A great man has fallen!"

The Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died very suddenly at Raleigh on the 23d ultimo. For distinguished abilities as a jurist, and for all the estimable private virtues, Judge GASTON had no superior in the State, and few equals in the Union. The death of such a man, is not only a loss to the State, but to the whole country. The Raleigh Register thus announces this mournful event:

The members of the Supreme Court Bar, on the death of Judge G. being announced, held a meeting and passed appropriate resolutions, which were entered on the Court records, after a feeling address by Chief Justice RUFFIN. On hearing the news at Fayetteville, the citizens of that town also held a meeting, and afterwards the members of Cumberland Bar did the same, and adopted suitable Resolutions, and requested the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE to deliver a eulogium on the character and virtues of the illustrious deceased at the next term of Cumberland Superior Court.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER JAN. 26.

"In the midst of life we are in Death."

We have never been called to the performance of a more painful duty, than falls to our lot in announcing the sudden death of the *Hon. William Gaston*, which occurred in this City on Tuesday last. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health the morning of that day, and took his seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, now in session in the Capitol. He was taken suddenly ill, and removed to the house of Mrs. Taylor, but improved so much during the day as to remove all apprehensions of danger. About 8 o'clock in the evening, while engaged in earnest conversation with the Governor, Judge Ruffin, and some other friends, he complained of a sudden return of the attack, fell back and expired without a struggle.

This afflicting dispensation of Providence is yet too recent, to be fully realised; and the feeling of gloom which pervades our community, is rather the stupor consequent upon sudden and undefined calamity, than the calm and lasting grief which succeeds an irreparable loss. It is doing no injustice to the living to mourn the dead, even if we mourn them as those whose places may not soon be filled again; and who may estimate the loss which has been sustained in this sudden bereavement? We would not intrude our sympathies upon those whose grief is too sacred for human consolation; but there is a public loss which we share equally with every citizen of the State. For forty years he has been the ornament of his profession—the idol of his friends—the admiration of all who knew him. The able jurist, the upright Judge, the elegant and accomplished scholar, the urbane and polished gentleman, the meek and dignified christian, he has gone down from among us like the sun at sea, leaving the brightness of his noontide splendor to be equalled only by the milder radiance which shall linger and play like a halo of beauty around his memory.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Albany Argus does not exhibit its usual prudence and principles, when it permits an article to appear under its editorial head, and a letter from Washington, to pass (without notice) in favor of the mischievous petitions of the abolitionists. Mr. Beardsley advocates the reception of petitions concerning the District of Columbia. But he is warring against the rights and interests of the South—and she deprecates his course with the indignation which it deserves. He has presented, also, a petition [illegible] can understand, without any objection, a petition to repeal the act of '93, which was designed to carry out the requisitions of the Constitution itself, in relation to fugitive slaves. Into what new act of infatuation and folly will not the fanatics of the North rush—and all this, without one word of rebuke from the members, who offer their petitions to the House. In a few cases, indeed, we are happy to see them rejected by the House, and returned into the hands which offered them.

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina, is entitled to the thanks of the South, for his bold and manly rebuke upon Mr. Clingman, his own mad Whig colleague from the North State. He turns too to the patriotic members from New Hampshire, to Bidlack of Pennsyvania, and to the great State of New York, for assistance to repel the attack on the 21st rule. Can this stirring appeal be made in vain? We warn brethren, in that quarter, the South cannot be insulted with impunity. If the Empire States turns a deaf ear to our indignant remonstrances, we warn them that the day of retribution must come.

But another stroke is made at us by the Legislature of Massachusetts. On Tuesday last, one of her Senators, Mr. Bates, presented to the Senate her resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by abrogating the slave representation. Mr. King of Alabama, met it with the spirit which became him. He repelled it as tantamount to a proposition to disolve the Union. Mr. Bates moved to lay it upon the table, and *print* it. Mr. Sevier of Arkansas, raised the question of reception at once. Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, was for laying it on the table without discussion. Mr. Bagby said that Massachusetts was laying the axe at the root of the Constitution, that these resolutions were more incendiary, than any that ever emanated from any other source—that they ought not to receive any countenaece from the Senate at all, and that they ought not to be printed and promulgated.

The question was then taken on the motion to print the resolutions, and decided in the negative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Miller, Morehead, Porter of Michigan, Upham, White, Woodbridge—14.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atcherson, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Jarnagin, King, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright—26.

On the same day, the same resolution was submitted by J. Q. Adams to the House of Representatives. This was the same resolution that had been referred to *his* committee; with the difference of a single word (*included* for *excluded*) which was in the resolution of the former Legislature, and had been changed by the present session. It turns out, in the history given the other day by the Boston Post, that the memorial signed by many thousands of the citizens of Massachusetts, was founded on the case of Latimer, the runaway slave from Norfolk, and had been presented to the Legislature of Mass.—praying that the jails of the State should be denied to the confinement of fugitive slaves, and presening this proposed extravagant amendment to the Constitution. The memorial was referred to a committee of which [illegible] chairman, and he presented a long Report of [illegible] MS. pages, written most probably by his side, and concluding with this resolution, which is said to be a literal transcript from one of the resolutions of the Hartford Convention—as we remarked a few days since. On Tuesday, when the resolution was presented by J. Q. Adams, the following question was plumply put by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll;

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) answer an important question which I should like to take the liberty to put to him, in relation to the foregoing resolve? I have understood, that resolve was written by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I wish to know, if he will condescend to answer, whether such is the fact or not?

Mr. Adams. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays. (Roars of laughter.)

The question to suspend the rules and receive the resolution, was then *rejected*—yeas 50, (Adams heads the list, and Beardsley the next from him) nays 105.

Are these men mad?—*Quousque tandem, Catalina, abutere nostra patientia?* If we go on in this way, it cannot be long before the whole South must come to the rescue.

Both Houses of Congress have been inundated with petitions for important changes in the Post Office laws—and the Committees of both Houses have been busily employed in the reconstruction of the system. Mr. Merrick, in the Senate, has reported some important changes. Mr. Hopkins, (Chairman of the Post Office committee in the House of Representatives,) is expected to report immediately. We expect they will agree in some of the important propositions. The postage on letters ought to be materially reduced—and the franking privilege ought to be greatly circumscribed—and stripped of its enormous capacities of abuse. The heavy postage on letters, operates like an oppressive Tariff. They both lead to evasions of the law—the latter to the smuggling of goods—the former to the transmission of letters by private opportunities, or agencies established for that very purpose. It has also given rise to a very debatable question, whether the power to establish post offices and post roads is an *exclusive* one in the Federal Government, &c. &c. Cut down the postage as Mr. Merrick proposes, to 5 cents on 100 miles, and you will probably avoid further controversy and extensive evasion of the law, on the great commercial lines of communication. (You avoid too the injustice of taxing too highly the great Atlantic line for the purpose of establishing new mail routes in the interior.)—The late English system perhaps carried the attempted reform too far on the other extreme—by bringing the postage to *one penny*, all over the country. Lop off also the enormous facilities of abuse, which are encouraged by the present franking privilege and you would no longer be tempted to tax private letters, so heavily, and throw the burden upon their writers, for the benefit of licensed public officers.

☞ Since writing the above our attention has been called to a Company lately organized, under the style of the "*American Letter Mail Company.*" They have already opened (Br[illegible]) Offices in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston and will promptly attend to the delivering of letters in these cities; and will extend their operations, as soon as practicable, throughout the East, South and West. They are to carry letters at but 6¼ cents for each half ounce, irrespective of distance.—"Mr. Lysander Spooner, the champion of this new constitutional ground, is made Chief Director, or Postmaster General, and has his office in New York." Every movement in fact shows us, that the present rates of postage are too high, and that they ought to be promptly reduced to [illegible] the revenues of the Post Office of the U. S. [illegible] diminution—to say nothing of the inducement to [illegible] the question of disputed constitutional jurisdiction.

Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 27.

Cotton.—The supply during the past week has been greater, we understand, than in any week since the commencement of the year, and prices have advanced a little on those of the week preceding. We quote from 7½ to 9½.

A load or two of Flour would command a little higher rates than our quotations.

Camden Journal of Jan. 31.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, *Dr. Joseph Hollifield*, Surgeon Dentist, recently of Baltimore, to *Miss Elizabeth H.*, daughter of John R. Bolton, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia.

[We feel much indebted to the kindness of our young friends for the beautiful "Brides-Cake," with which they honored us. May their most sanguine anticipations of connubial bliss be fully realized; and "the course of true love" for once "run smoothe,"—the declarations of the ill-natured poet to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Editor.*

In this County, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr Cunningham, *Mr. Robert Sloan* to *Miss Adline*, daughter of Mr. Cook Tool; Also, on the same day, by —— Wilson, Esq., *Mr. Lee Alexander* to *Miss Mary*, daughter of Mr. Phil Johnson.

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Groceries, I now call for the last time on those who are in debted to me to call and settle. My books must be closed; and those who do not settle shortly, will have to deal with a collecting officer. No one need look for longer indulgence.

WM. SANDRY.

February 1, 1844. 46:3m.

State of North Carolina,

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Aaron Settle and Mary his Wife, and others, *versus* Andrew Polk, Esq., and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hedley Polk, William Polk, Thomas Polk, Eliza Jane Polk, Nathaniel Rogers and Mary his wife, Shelby Polk, and Mary Polk, children and heirs at law of Shelby Polk, William Crittenden and Martha his wife, Green Clay and Martha his wife, and William Grant and Mary his wife, and Shelby P. Cobourn, children and heirs at law of Francis Cobourn and wife, reside beyond the limits of this State; Therefore, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, a newspaper printed in Charlotte, North Carolina, for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session to be held for the County of Union, at the Courthouse at Labatt's Cross Roads, on the 1st Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or Judgement *pro confesso* will be entered up against them.

Witness, *Hugh Stuart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 1st Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and sixty-eighth year of American Independence.

HUGH STUART, c. u. c. c.

February 3, 1844. 46-6w.

POETRY.

WINTER IS HERE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Winter is here—the old robin has come
To remind us with tip-tapping bill,
That his morning repast of the delicate crumb
Should be spread for him now on the sill.
Thou shalt have it, all saucy and rude as thou art,
Strutting up in thy warrior red;
I adore thy sweet note, and I love thy bold heart,
So come here, pretty Bob, and be fed.

Winter is here, for the dove-cage is found
Taken down from the vine-covered wall;
The rough coated spaniel and favorite hound,
Sneak into fire-lighted hall.
The door that was flinging wide open of late
Till night sent her heralding star,
Where the trellis bent, and the elegantine's weight,
Is now fast with the bolt and the bar.

Winter is here, the gay hearth is undrest,
All stript of its wreathings of green;
The cricket once more whistles out from his nest,
And the bright snapping wood blaze is seen.
We circle that blaze when the morning's dark frown
Lingers long on the mist covered pane;
A few hours roll over, the dim sun goes down,
And we meet by that warm blaze again.

Winter is here, all the flowers are dead,
No posy is gracing the room;
But corals and coral pearls of rare lustre are spread
In the holy and mistletoe bloom.
The herbs are brought in from the verdureless hills
To their covert for shelter and food;
The trout nestle deep in the rush-bordering rills,
The rooks have come back to their wood.

Winter is here, the old tottering man,
Closely muffled, goes shivering forth;
The barefooted urchins laugh loud as they can
With their glowing cheeks turned to the north;
The seat 'neath the beeches tenantless now,
There's no loitering forth in the shade;
But the dance gives a warmth and a flush to the brow,
While the quickest of jig tunes is played.

Winter is here, let us welcome him on,
Remember old Christmas is near:
And when Christmas with all his gay feastings has gone,
Why then we've the merry new year.
Here's a health to the rich, who will give to the poor,
Let plenty and mercy ne'er part:
And though bitter winds blow through the white clouds of snow,
No winter shall fall on the heart.

REMOVAL.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

INFORM their friends and the public that they have removed their stock of GOODS to the corner store lately occupied by Leroy Springs. They have on hand a very extensive and choice Stock of Goods, of every variety and pattern, purchased on the most favorable terms, which will be sold lower for cash, *and for the cash only*, than similar Goods can be obtained in the interior country. Their stock comprises

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

GOODS,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

SADDLERY, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY,

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes,

And every other article usually found in a village Store. They are determined to sell bargains for cash, and invite purchasers to give them a call before buying elsewhere.

Charlotte, Jan. 27, 1844. 43-y

Bring it in!

WE will take in payment for the JEFFERSONIAN, any kind of domestic produce—corn, bacon, flour, pork wood, poultry, butter, beef, &c., &c., and allow the market price. We make this offer to alleviate the distressing "scarcity of money," and to afford our friends a convenient and cheap system of exchanges. Bring in your 'articles.'

ED. JEFF.

TO THE TRAVELLING Public.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him. JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4, 1843. 18:::y

LAST CALL

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Happoldt & Wallace are requested to come forward between this and our next County Court and make settlement. Those who disregard this notice may expect to pay costs, as there is no other alternative left.

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Copartner.

January 1, 1844. 142:::y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

THOMAS HARRIS.

January 4, 1844. 142:::y.

Notice.

The Members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society are requested to meet in Charlotte, on the second Saturday in March next, for the transaction of important business. By order of the President.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

January 27, 1844.

AUCTION SALES

Executor's Sale.

ON Thursday the 8th day of February next, we as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Stephen Fox, dec'd., will expose to sale at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

A quantity of Corn,

FODDER and OATS;

Horses and Mules;

CATTLE AND HOGS;

One Wagon and Gear; One

Carryall;

ONE BUGGY AND HARNESS;

BLACKSMITH TOOLS,

and many other articles not here mentioned.

Terms of sale, a credit till 1st of January, 1845—purchasers giving bond and approved security.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exr's.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. S Fox, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle the same; and those having claims against the estate, must present them properly authenticated, or they will be barred by the Statute.

C. T. A. } Exr's.
J. W. R. }

Jan. 13, 1844. 43-

E. H. ANDREWS, SURGEON DENTIST,

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would beg leave to inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that from this time forward he shall consider Charlotte as his place of residence. He expects to be able once or twice a year to visit the principal village of each of the adjoining counties. He will also visit families in the country if desired.

☞ All work done by him warranted from one to five years, according to circumstances.

☞ Prices the same as I have charged here for nearly six years.

Teeth set on Gold Plate (each) from -	6 to $10
do on Pivots, - - - -	5
Filling or Plugging with Gold, each, - - -	2
do do Tin foil, - - -	1
Removing Tartar or cleansing entire set,	1 to 3
Separating and Polishing, (each separation)	1
Extracting Teeth or fangs, when charged, each.	1

☞ Examination made and advice given free of charge.

All letters addressed to me at this place, will meet with as prompt attention as it is possible for me to give.

☞ Room at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1844. 43-10t

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its various branches, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-y

Thomas Trotter



WOULD inform the public that he has purchased of S. P. Alexander his Stock of Goods consisting of

Watches, and Jewelry,

and being determined to give the business his personal and exclusive attention, will endeavor to give satisfaction in the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, and all work warranted.

Charlotte, July 8, 1843. 19:::tf.

Removal.



ALEXANDER BETHUNE has removed his Tailor Shop to the Office lately occupied as the Jeffersonian Printing office, where he will be pleased to see his customers and friends. He has the latest Fashions, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be spared to give full satisfaction to customers.

January 6, 1844. 42:::y.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Overman & Trotter, by book account, are requested to come forward and settle by cash or note previous to the next February Court. Those accounts not so closed at that time, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

OVERMAN & TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-tf.

The Tonsorial Art.

"BONAPARTE, *the Barber*," respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to see them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see.

November 18, 1843. 36y

Charlotte and Lincolnton Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

December 30, 1843. 41:::4m.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7:::y

To the World.

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of diseases, cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous bad glandular system, scrotula, cancerous ulcers and postinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills, there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reason upon which he founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to [illegible] need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and for ase. The proprietors have made arrangements Thspreading it throughout the whole United States, theat all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into wh alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, celerever enlightened reason may be inclined to relieve it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its objets relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order ot pace its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris Mayor of the city of New York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Although I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swallow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powerful preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and ignium vite made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking th emercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; pumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the families in the adjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last; the only sleep I obtained [illegible] followed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bone nearly protruded and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. rFrom my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain and nearly left, the eruption was much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and sent another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours.

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street

City and County of New York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed was true.

ROBERT H. MORRIS.
Mayor of the City of New York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN.
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st.

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner of Church and Leonards-st
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin-st

Reference is also made (if any further evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine;

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say 'from the crown of the head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keeping myself secluded shunned by all, myself also said in I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near 3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK, August 10, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS; Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary, in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. It became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously affected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge a matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a Rail Road car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it, and now after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn farther particulars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,
AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., Druggist and Chemist, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte by*

BRALEY OATS
Druggist

74-1y.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned must settle immediately, by cash or note, or collections by law will be enforced, irrespective of persons. BRALEY OATES.

January 6, 1844.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co.

on the wrapper. All others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them.

No family should be a week without these remedies

BLINDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. *Doctor C. Lin*

[See Dr. Lin's signature, thus.]

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, whether from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this being so.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

INDIA HAIR DYE

COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not stain the skin

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—for coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds *or old* sores are rapidly cured by it

Dr. Bartholemew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption,

COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of the**

Comstock & Co. **Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.**

All the above medicines for sale by B. OATS.

Charlotte, N. Ca.